

steam as a motive power. Lord Raglan's eldest son, in 1816, was Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

and was killed in the battle of the San Jacinto, 1812, 1845.

It is understood that Lord Raglan, who has been appointed to the chief command of the British army in the Crimea, retains his post of Master General of the Ordnance. He is a Lieutenant General in the army, and was formerly, as such, to command the original force of 10,000 men who were to cooperate with the much larger force which Lord Napoleon is sending from France. When he was resolved that the British auxiliaries should at least be 20,000 in number, it became necessary to Gazette Lord Raglan as full General, while holding such command. In European warfare it has always been the etiquette for a Field Marshal to command not less than 36,000 men; a full General, 18,000; a Lieutenant General, 9,000, while the force attached to a Major-General or Brigadier-General, must not be less than 3,000. Lord Raglan, who is now in his 66th year, does not look much over 50. He is tall in stature, erect carriage, sedulously in appearance, temperate in his habits (we believe that he has been a teetotaler for some years) and is happy in the possession and exercise of a conquerable good temper. He has never held any command in the field, but, as the right hand man of Wellington, in war and peace, his experience has been most extended and complete.

**TENNESSEE.**—In the last (easternmost) District of Tennessee, Brooks Campbell (Dem.) was last August chosen to Congress through the running of the Whig candidates. The total vote of the District was as follows:

Campbell,.....	5,530	N. G. Taylor, (Whig)	530
Johnson,.....	731	A. G. Watkins, (D.)	370
Cochran,.....	278	Mr. Campbell died soon after entering upon the discharge of his duties as a Member and a Special Election for his successor was held in the District last week. Candidate NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR, the highest Whig candidate last Fall, is now elected by about 600 majority. The vote, so far as we have received it, stands as follows:	
County	1851.	1853.	
Greene	713	517	431
Cooke	278	205	720
Greene	816	1,007	833
Washington.....	no maj.	100	1,479
Hawkins.....	no maj.	22	1,169
Hawkins.....	no maj.	22	783

(Watkins's vote by Counties is not before us.)

The result in the whole District is announced by telegraph from Nashville.

**INDIANA.**—The *Brookville American* states that the Hon. Thomas Smith, of Ripley, Representative in the XXVIIIth Congress is out in opposition to the winds by which it is thought to carry Slavery into Nebraska, and to make a President of the giant pugny from Illinois. The Colonel, though he broke into Congress in rather a dapper way in 1830—by denouncing Judge Dunn as an Abolitionist, because of his vote for the right of petition—managed to vote pretty well for the interests of freedom afterwards (except, we believe, in the Texas matter).

There was a vote taken recently on the whisky question in Greene county, which resulted as follows:

For total extermination.....	312
For partial prohibition.....	11
Against prohibition.....	391

Only five votes in the corporation! The officers elected are all prohibitory law men, with perhaps one exception, and we have been informed that that one has been banished, advocating the Maine Law.

**WISCONSIN.**—The Legislature of this State has rejected Liquor Prohibition, though expressly instructed the other way by a decided and heavy vote of the People at the last Election. Well, they will send "petitions with bonbons" to the next Legislature.

The Nebraska resolutions, introduced into the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana deprecating the agitation upon the Slavery question, and declaring the *Compromise a finality*, have been unanimously passed by that body.

**AMERICAN STEEL.**—Mr. Thaddeus Selleck, well known as an ingenious Iron master, informs us that he has just succeeded in making Cast Steel of the finest quality from the ore of the Franklin Iron Company, Franklin town, Forge, Sussex Co., N. J. Said ore was desoxydized at Slag Works, in Sussex Co. and then melted at the Adirondack Steel works, Jersey City, and the product of this melting process, pronounced by the best judges equal to any Cast Steel in market. We are not aware that any Steel, no matter of what quality was ever made so easily and cheaply before. We trust this is the beginning of the emancipation of this country from her long dependence on England for Steel. We are assured that fine Razors, equal to the best imported, have already been made of this Steel, from ore smelted with Anthracite coal, at a cost far below the present price of Steel in any market. If there be no mistake in this, the production of this Steel is an event more National in growth of more real importance than the Battle of New Orleans. It will doubtless draw the attention of manufacturers generally to the possibility of making Steel, from ores or combinations of ores, at far less expense than the process has hitherto involved.

**GUANO.**—A friend at North Adams, Mass., wants to know the price of guano, and who has it for sale. We guess he is 430 ton, and we guess somebody who advertises it in the Daily Night mail \$10 by spending \$1 to advertise it in the Weekly. Several persons who have it for sale cannot afford to advertise it, as that would bring them custom, and that always brings the trouble of waiting on customers. The best way to apply guano to any crop, we repeat for the seventh time, is to sow it broad cast, after breaking all the lumps, without any mixture, and plow it in, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Each 100 lbs. will cost about \$1 on the land, and add five to ten bushels of grain to the acre. If you cannot plow it in, mix it well with the soil by harrowing. If you plow a deep furrow for your row of corn, and sow the guano in the bottom and cover it five or six inches by another furrow, it will do well. Take care that you never let it come in contact with seed or plant. When corn is growing you may plow in guano by the side of the rows. You may sow it upon growing wheat, and harrow it in to good advantage. You may sow it upon wheat, and gain two dollars' worth of hay for every acre of wheat. Both on wheat and grass, and in all cases where used as top dressing, mix half a bushel of plaster with each barrel, or make a compost with swamp muck, charcoal, &c. &c. for a layer beneath. Use 300 pounds of Peruvian Guano to the acre, and you will find it equivalent to a fair dressing of stable manure. Never mix lime or ashes with guano—never wet it before using—keep it dry, and it will never lose strength. It produces the best effect upon poor sandy land, but is good for any soil, and is not of marring. It is very valuable for garden vegetables, giving them great size and good flavor and producing no weeds. It is excellent for any lady's flower garden, but the most use is as a springing soil on old and used to be of her tea, when she made it for lived men, and our boys; and if they are careful never to make it any stronger it will not kill their plants. A pinch the size of the same good lady lady's pinch of both salt, dissolved in a tumbler of water and used on potted plants, will make it start into life like a May chow. Guano is sold in bags of 120 to 150 lbs. each.

**ONE HUNDRED MILES OF RIDGE.**—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with Jas. Sanger & Co. of Montgomery County, Ohio, for hedging with oaks, ranging one hundred miles of the Illinois Central Railroad. The contract commences fifty miles south of Chicago, west of the Kankakee River. There two hedges, each one hundred miles long, will require about two millions of oaks planted in the ground along the line is to be broken this summer, and the planting to be done in the spring of 1855. The portion to be hedged is through the center of the Grand Prairie of Illinois, where groves are frequently thirty or forty miles apart, and the plants of this hedge will be the only thing in the landscape a tree in eight or ten square miles of the line. It will have a very pleasing effect, in breaking the monotony of the landscape and marking out the line of the road.

The Maine Law was defeated in the Legislature of Wisconsin the 16th.

And Nebraska resolutions passed the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 23d.

The Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM is a candidate for the United States Senate from North Carolina.

The population of London, C. W., is now over 10,000, and